where it was picked up near God-haven. This is not proved absolute-ly beyond a doubt, though I place a ly beyond a doubt, though I place a ly beyond a doubt, though I place a south, into warmer waters again. Nansen good deal of confidence in it myself. Nan-based his belief upon the existence of such a sen believed that if the currents would car-current on the finding of what was claimed ry this wreckage through to Greenland they would, in course of time, carry a ship through as well, and it was his belief that he would come out somewhere between Greenland and Spitzbergen. For this rea-son I cannot see why he should have been heard from by way of Irkutsk. True, the dispatch does not say that he was heard from there, but how else lid the news reach his agent at that point?
"I regard Nansen as the ablest ar tic

explorer of the day and the best equipped for the business. He is an athlete, a splen-did skater, most proficient in the use of skils, and, above all else, he is an enthusiast on the subject of Arctic exploration. In fact, you might almost call him a zealot. He has a handsome residence in Christi-ania, but he used to leave home and take a fur robe with him simply to go up into the mountairs and sleep out all night in the snow so as to harden himself and keep in condition for roughing it. He thought and dreamed of nothing but reaching the pole. He was the first man to cross the ice cap of Greenland, and, in my opinion, has accomplished a great deal more than Peary has ever done.

"Nansen's ship, the Fram, which means the Forward, was built especially for his and was built from his own plans. She is expedition. It is a small steam vessel of wood, as strong as could possibly be made and offering a greater as and offering a greater resistance to the fee than an iron vessel would. She was designed by an Englishman and built in 28 to 32 inches thick, which in Dr. Nan-England. In her lines an attempt was made to design a ship which, instead of being crushed in a freeze, would simply be forced upward out of danger. No one believes sincerely in the possibility of such a thing, but it was a chance worth trying. Nansen is not a wealthy man, but his equipments were of the very best. The expenses of the expedition were de-frayed by a subscription headed by King Oscar, and to which scientific societies and of means contributed liberally. board the Fram he had two large boats. about thirty-five feet in length, which were big enough to accommodate his entire party and outfit. They were too big to be navigable, but were intended for drifting purposes, like the Fram herself. Besides these were other small boats which could be used in open water or dragged across the ice. It has always been my belief that Nansen would eventually re-turn to civilization by means of these small boats after the Fram should be de-

"There were in the party thirteen beside Nansen. While I have thought that they would come out all right, I should naturally be very much surprised if they should turn up in midwinter. On board the Fram was an electric plant, which was operated by turning the capstan. This was in-tended for a double purpose, to give them light and also to furnish the men with exercise and something to do during the long arctic night, when there would be nothing for them to do but wait for the

to be relies of the Jeannette expedition which had been found on the Greenland coast, and on a theory he conceived based on the direction of the currents of wind. Now, according to General Greely, the sup-posed relics of the Jeannette had never been authenticated as such, although it would have been easy to do so. Upon this filmsy foundation, said General Greely, the Fram expedition started. He said he did not be-lieve that it has notten to the pole, but, in view of the length of time since the party started, he believes that it has perished or is in great peril. The Norwegian govern-ment evidently takes the same view, he said, for it has projected an expedition to go to Nansen's relief, though no one can suggest the point where the relief expedition should be sent. expedition started. He said he did not be

THE NANSEN EXPEDITION.

His New Way to Reach the North Pole.

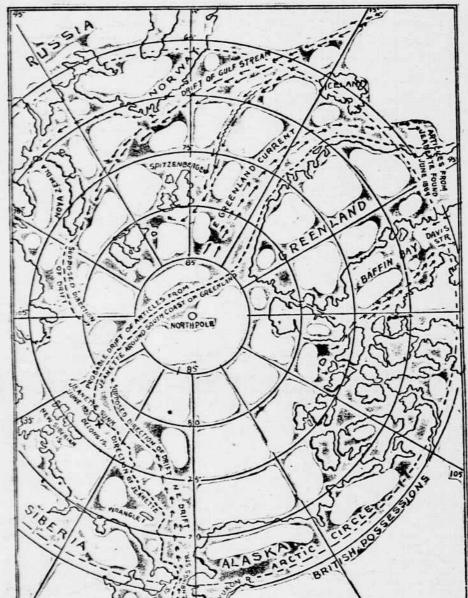
Dr. Fridtjof Nansen and his party sailed from Christiania, Norway, June 24, 1833. His vessel was named the Fram, which is the Norwegian word meaning "forward," 101 feet long, 33 feet wide, pointed at both ends and has rounded sides and a comsen's opinion would resist the crushing force of the ice floes and cause the vessel to be lifted up out of danger.

Dr. Nansen's party originally consisted of twelve men, and was equipped for a fiveyears' stay in the north. His idea was a novel one, and its execution extremely hazardous. Instead of avoiding the ice floes or attempting to plow his way through them, he hoped to become frozen in the ice and drift with it in the arctic currents. His study of these currents led him to believe that within three years the ship would be carried very near the pole.

His plan was to enter the Arctic ocean by way of the Kara sea, and from the point near the New Siberian Islands, where to the coast of Greenland, where articles from the Jeannette had been found. The Fram was so equipped that having freed itself from the ice it could hoist sail

and proceed independently of or contrary to the ocean currents. Dr. Nansen's Theory.

In an article by John R. Spears in the



NANSEN'S PROPOSED ROUTE.

New York Sun prior to the departure of the

expedition an outline of the theory of Dr.

Nansen was given, with his own expression

First of all, there is the great ocean cur-

rent sweeping down the east coast of Green-

land with its burden of field ice, but devoid

of icebergs. It is 250 miles wide and fills

the space between Spitzbergen and Green-

land. It runs at a varying speed, faster or

slower, according to the season and the

wind, but Nansen thinks it can be safely

averaged at two knots a day, and no one

says this is too high. Allowing a depth of

200 fathoms for this current, here is a vol-

ume of 100 cubic miles of water flowing

down between Spitzbergen and Greenland

Where does it all come from? In the an

swer to this question Dr. Nansen finds his

indication of a possible route to the north

pole. There are but two possible inlets for

sea currents into the Arctic basin. One is around the northern shore of Norway and

The important point in his calculations.

however, is in the current flowing north

Here, then, is a current flowing into the

Arctic basin to no one knows where. On the

Greenland coast is one coming out of this

No very great imagination is required to

connect the two pieces of current into one

The Throwing Stick Find.

But that is not all. There are certain

physical proofs demonstrating to ordinary

minds that these two pieces of current are

parts of one stream. The first proof is in

the shape of a stick called a harpoon throw-

er or "throwing stick." A number of years

ago a throwing stick was picked up at God-

haab, on the west coast of Greenland, and

delivered to Dr. Henry Rink, then inspector

of Scuth Greenland, and a distinguished

writer and authority on arctic matters. This

simple stick created a great stir in the geo-graphical world, for it was found to be orna-

ter a fashion followed only by the Eskimos living on the north coast of Alaska. Mr. John Murdock, now librarian of the Smith-

sonian Institution, but formerly, while in the signal service corps, stationed at Point

the signal service corps, stationed at Point Barrow, also a writer of repute on arctic

matters, has demonstrated beyond dispute that this throwing stick was made and lost

on the north coast of Alaska and drifted on

in ice cake all the way to Godhaab.

Dr. Nansen says it drifted north of Franz

Dr. Nansen says it drifted north of Franz Josef's land, passed not very far from the pole, and so on down the east coast of Greenland and up on the west coast of Godhaab. Mr. Murdock also thinks this was the route. Gen. Greely says that "the nearest route would have been by way of Smith sound and Baffin's bay."

The Jeannette Relies.

Then there were the relics of the Jean.

mented with Chinese beads and sha

basin that originates no one knows where.

the other through Bering strait.

through Bering strait.

long stream.

of his hopes. The article says:

ice to break up, when their drifting would be resumed.
"I have the greatest confidence in Nansen as an ideal explorer, but I am not tak-ing much stock in this story about him until we get some fuller details."

MELVILLE AND GREELY.

Both Discredit the Story That Nansen Has Been Heard From. The story coming from Russia to the effect that Nansen, the explorer, has discovered and landed at the north pole, and is now on his way home is received here with absolute incredulity by the two persons who of all others in the United States are best qualified to pass an opinion upon the probability of the statement, namely, Commodore Melville of the navy and Gen. Greely of the army. Commodore Melville said this afternoon that he was particularly confident that the story was without reasonable foundation. "The Fram," said he, "entered the Arctic to the north and east of Nova Zembla, with the intention of forcing her way to the east-

ward to the vicinity of Bennett Island, which is south of where the Jeannette was crushed in the ice. As the Jeannette had made 1,300 miles in a northerly direction, Nansen had an idea that if he could get into the same current it would carry him to the pole. This, to my mind, is impos-There is an ice cap at the pole extending down to the vicinity of the eighty-fifth degree of north latitude. Soundings, currents and all of the observed phenomena of the arctic region assure us of this fact. If the Fram should have managed to get as far east and north as Bennett Island, and so was seized by the current which carried the Jeannette, the probabilities are, if the ship was not crushed and sunk by the ice, as was the Jeannette, and the pro visions held out, that she would drift out into the Atlantic ocean between Franz Joseph Land and Nova Zembla. If, however, there should be a channel north of Franz Joseph Land and between it and the ice cap mentioned, it is possible that the ship may we drifted through it to the northward of Spitzbergen and gotten into the drift coming south along the east coast of Green-land. If beset in the ice there, she may have turned the cape and drifted around to the west coast of Greenland, eventually to be cast out into Baffin's bay and southward. These are the results which 300 years of exploration and observation indicate may be expected as the ending of the attempt made by the Fram."

What Gen. Greely Says. Gen. Greely called attention to the fact that the dispatch announcing Nansen's success did not state where he was when heard from, and this he regarded as a suspicious circumstance. It would have been easy when telegraphing the reported discovery of the pole to have stated just where Nan-sen was when this trader heard from him "As a matter of fact." said General Greely, "nothing authentic had been heard from the explorer since his departure from civilization. It was expected that he would touch at the New Siberia Islands on his way fround, to take on extra provisions and dogs for his sieds. Several parties had touched at the islands during the past two or three years, however, and they had found no evidence that Nansen had been there." General Greely has gone on record as con-

nette, abandoned off De Long Island, north of the coast of Siberia, and picked up at Julianashaab, Greenland, three years later. Gen. Greely says he does not believe they who was with De Long, does not believe they were. The only reason for the disbe-lief offered by Greely is that the Danes re-fused to send the articles to America for dore Melville, he believes the project to be utterly impracticable. According to Gen-



Explorer Nansen.

the contrary arguments that the current may be accepted. That this current will enable Nansen to reach the pole, or within 300 miles of it, by no means follows, but he

Nansen's Plan. His plan is simple. The Norwegian assembly has voted \$55,000, and the king, with twelve private citizens, contributed \$30,000 more. With this Nansen is building a novel ship. It is to be of about 200 tons burden, and fitted with full sail power and sufficient steam power to enable it to make six knots an hour in calm water. The form of a cross-section of the hull will be that of the letter V, so that the floes can get no hold of her when they come together, but will, instead, squeeze her up out of the water. "She will be built of excellent oak, her sides will be made very thick, and in side she will be strengthened by a system point near the New Siberian Islands, where of strong beams and braces. Her bow will the Jeannette was wrecked, to drift with be extraordinarily strong. Outside she will the ice diagonally across the region of the have two oak plankings, one without the north pole into the East Greenland sea tetween Spitzbergen and Greenland, and in that way pass by or near the pole. He calculated that the drift would carry him to the coast of Greenland, where articles to cut into and damage her wooden sides when it is pressed against them. The diffiwhen it is pressed against them. The dim-culty will be, however, to fasten this sheathing properly. I feel certain that the ship will be the strongest ever used in the arctic regions, and that she can be crushed only in an extraordinary combination of circumstances," to quote the words of her builder.

Nansen's Expectations.

Then, to allow him to tell his own plans, 'when we have arrived at the New Siberian Islands we shall have to wait for the right moment to reach the furthest possible point north in the open water. I think this will probably be in August or in the beginning of September. To be able to get a better view of the surroundings, and to examine in what direction there is open water, etc., I think of using a captive bal-loon from the ship. At the most favorable moment we must push northward as far as we can. This will be very likely along the western coasts of the island, as I expect to find most open water there. When we can get no further we shall have nothing left but to run into the ice at the most favorable spot. We shall then be in the current which the Jeannette struck, and, like her, shall be carried northwest. The ice will, perhaps, soon begin to press, it will only lift our strong ship, and this will give us good quarters on the floe. While drifting we shall have plenty of time and excellent oportunity to make scientific observations of great importance. Probably we shall in this way, in the course of some years, be carried across the pole or near it and into the sea between Spitzbergen and Greenland, where we shall get into open water and be able to return There is, however, a possibility that the

ship, in spite of all precautions, may be crushed in the ice; but if this happens the expedition will have another resource. It will now be time to use the ice as quarters move all our provisions, coal, boats, etc., to the ice floe and encamp there. For this purpose we shall probably, besides the common light boats, take a boat big enough for all our men to sleep in. This boat will be like a second ship, only on a on an ice floe, it cannot be crushed. Besides, we shall take warm and light tents made of a double layer of canvas, or some similar stuff, well filled between with reindeer hair. That there is no great risk in leaving the ship and taking refuge on the drifting ice floe, we have to some extent learned during our Greenland expedition. Other expeditions have drifted in a similar way for considerable distances and during many months without an accident. I need here mention the Hansa crew and the men from the American Polaris."

In the Jeannette's Drift. Mr. Spears continues:

He hopes that the current which drifted the Jeannette on to her destruction at from two to eight knots per day will carry him at not less than two knots per day over the unknewn course that stretches away 2,000 miles long. He hopes that in this region, "where the days are six months long and the nights no shorter," he will have ample time and opportunity for scientific investi-gation. He hopes that the current will drift him near the pole, and that he will make great discoveries there. He hopes that at the end of three, or at most four, years he will find the floe breaking up around Lis ship not very far off the coast of Greenland. He hopes once more to escape the dangers of ice fields driven hither and on in chaotic fury, and once more to see the little ship heading away with an inbroken company for home and friends.

Dr. Nansen's Greenland Trip.

Dr. Nansen in 1888 went to the east coast of Greenland in a whaler, carrying with him an outfit of sleds, utensils and so on, with which he proposed to cross Greenland. Being unable to reach the shore, because of the floating ice there, he landed on a great ice cake. The story of his experience on that floe of ice is one of the most thrilling in the annals of arctic exploration. It was a great merit of Dr. Nansen that he has not in any way tried to impress on the reader of his writings the extent of his own bravery, or endurance, or sufferings. Indeed, there is a sparkle and a disposition to tell the sparkle and a disposition to tell the facts cheerfully in all that he has published, that should entitle him to a high place in the estimation of readers. Dr. Nansen at last landed on the Greenland coast, scaled the mountains and glaciers there, and then struck off afoot over the ice cap, where the temperature was often more than 60 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit He lived in a tent, slept in a bag, and thrived on it. He eventually reached the west coast, where he made a small boat out of sled frames and canvas and paddled her down to the Eskimo settlement of Godhaab, where he remained all winter and enjoyed life immensely. He was the first man to cross Greenland. he destroyed the illusion long held that in the interior of that country might be found with game and strange people.

His success emboldened him to undertake the following of a new route to the north

NANSEN AND HIS FRIENDS.

An Enthusiast on the Subject of Polar

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen is a distinguished scientist of Norway and an enthusiastic believer in the possibility of finding the north pole. He is about thirty-five years of age. He entered the University of Christiania in 1880 and two years later went on a sealing trip to Denmark straits, on the east coast of Greenland, in the Viking.

Later, in 1882, Nansen was appointed curator of the museum at Bergen, which position he retained until 1888, when he led a small expedition of six men to Greenland. crossing the southern part of that portion of the globe. It was probably during this trip that Nansen conceived the plan of making an attempt to reach the north pole in a vessel constructed specially for such an undertaking. In any case, after his return to Norway Nansen took the preliminary steps toward fitting out his expedition and the Fram was planned and constructed.

The Fram was launched October 26, 189, at Laurwik, pear Christiania. A Norwegian paper describing the fitting out of the Fram said: "Bread is the prin-cipal nourishment of Nansen and his peo-

identification. The Danes in Greenland say the things (which include a pair of trousers marked with the name of Louis Norce, one of the Jeannet's crew) were from the lost ship beyond question.

On the whole the weight of testimony in favor of the suppositions very close to the correct ship beyond question.

On the whole the weight of testimony in favor of the suppositions very close to the better than that of Greenland is so much greater than that of the developed the color, which are scientific works and the other hands of an English petroleum per day. As the explorer has taken along with him eight or nine yeafs, there will be no lack of heating material.

The library settle expedition consists of an English petroleum per day. As the explorer has taken along with him eight or nine yeafs, there will be no lack of heating material.

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The library settle expedition consists of a per library will be an expedition of John, along the library of the per library will be not lack of the per library will be not lack of the pe

be penetrated by water."

Dr. Nansen's companions were: Capt.
Otto Sverdrup, ship's master; Sigurd Scott Hansen, lieutenant in the Norwegian navy and director of the astronomical meteorological and magnetic observations; Henrick Blessing, surgeon and botanist; Theodore Jacobsen, mate: Peder Hendriksen, har-pooner; Anton Amundsen, chief engineer; Lars Petersen, second engineer; Hjalmar Johannesen, officer in the Norwegian army, fireman; Bernard Nordahl, electrician; Ivan Mogatda, carpenter, and Adolf Juell,

AFTER SCIENTIFIC DATA.

Preparations Made by the Nansen Expedition.

Elaborate preparations were made by Dr. Nansen for taking observations and making explorations, and the party was well supplied with instruments and other scientific equipments. It was hoped that facts would be brought out that will increase the present knowledge of terrestrial magnetism and settle many disputed questions as to the magnetic poles and their motion. It is well known that the magnetic needle does not point to the north pole, or true rorth, but toward a spot on the earth's surface supposed to be about 1,200 miles to the southward. There is at present a constantly reduced westerly variation of constantly reduced westerly variation of the magnetic needle, and two daily varia-ticns in the rate of this motion. This con-stant needle variation has given rise to the theory that the magnetic poles are mov-able, and, while some magnetists would carry this motion entirely around the geo-graphical poles, others allot to it a much more limited path. There are still others who insist that the poles of a magnet are who insist that the poles of a magnet are persistent, and therefore the magnetic poles of the earth, which is itself a magnet, must be fixed points. It is not unlikely that upon Dr. Nansen's

return much valuable data will be dis-seminated which will throw new light upon these disputed questions or settle them

TOOK THE OATH OF OFFICE. Mr. Uhl is Now the Ambassador to Germany.

Mr. Edwin F. Uhl is now ambassador to Germany, having taken the oath of office yesterday after loon at the Department of State. He will go to his home at Grand Rapids, Mich., before starting for his post at Berlin, in order to close up some private business, so that it may be about thirty days before he reaches Berlin. Mr. W. W. Rockhill, who succeeds Mr. Uhl as first assistant secretary of state, is

confined to his house with a severe cold, and has not yet assumed the duties of his new office. So far as known, no one has yet teen selected as third assistant secretary of state, but the gossips have it that the appointment will go to an outsider.

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS. Wants His Salary Restored.

Mr. Quay presented in the Senate today a petition from James S. Crawford, asking for the restoration of his salary to \$2,000 for the term of years when he served as chief clerk of the office of foreign mails, during which period he received but \$1,800

Leave of Absence for Printers. Mr. Cummings has introduced a bill in

the House providing that the compositors and pressmen employed in the awards division of the bureau of engraving and printing shall be allowed leave of absence with pay not exceeding thirty working days in any one year, or a pro rata portion thereof for a less time than one year, under such regulations and such time or times as the chief of the bureau, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe and designate, and in conformity with the act appproved July 6, 1802, granting leaves of absence with pay to the employes of the bureau of engraving and printing. For the purpose of car-rying into effect the provisions of this bill the sum of \$3,500 is appropriated.

The annual report of the Washington and Marlboro' Railroad Company, submitted to the House, states that the company has de clined taking subscriptions for stock on ac count of the fact that the charter requires the crossing of the Anacostia river on a bridge with a draw span, and that it is impracticable for an electric railway to be

operated in this manner.

Mr. Coffin has introduced a bill amending the charter of the road so as to authorize it to connect with Pennsylvania avenue ex-tended, thence to and across the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, thence along Railroad avenue to Naylor road, and by the same to the Anacostia river, crossing the river on a steel bridge. It is provided that if at any time hereafter a draw span in the bridge is required by the interests of navigation, the bridge shall be altered accordingly. The read is to enter the city at 15th street east, thence north to Florida avenue, and along Florida avenue to 7th street northwest. The time for the completion of the road is

The Eckington Extension

The delegation from the Brookland Citizens' Association called at the room of the Senate committee on the District of Columbia this afternoon to ask a hearing on the subject of extensions of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railroad Company. As a nearing on this subject will be given by Commissioners, it was considered advisable to postpone any action looking to a hearing before the committee.

THE KLINGLE ESTATE.

Bill for an Accounting Filed in Equity Georgiana M. Klingle today filed a bill in

equity against Arthur A. Birney, executor of the estate of the late Gay B. Spranger, for an accounting. The bill of complaint relates to the

estate of the late Joshua Pierce Klingle, and the complainant prays that the sum of \$161,059.20 be charged against the estate, and that it be credited with the sum of \$1,800 annualty from April 1, 1839, to April 1, 1890, except from September 1, 1877, to February 1, 1883, during which period it be credited with the sum of \$4,000 annually. She also asks that the estate be credited with further sum of \$73,943.78. Upon the payment by the complainant of the amount found due from her upon the accounting the complainant prays that all notes of Joshua Pierce Klingle held by him be canseled and property mentioned in the trust Mr. Henry Wise Garnett represents th

complainant.

TITUS AND CABANNE. Their Reinstatement Favored by the

L.A. W. BALTIMORE, February 13.-The life suspension of Titus and Cabanne has been reconsidered by the National L. A. W. and the racing board requested to reduce it to one year. The convention has adjourned sine die.

Bills Presented in the Senate. . Bills were introduced in the Senate today by Senator Lodge, prohibiting the removal of employes of the Post Office Department except upon written charges, and by Sena-tor Cockrell, to provide for the revision of the laws of the United States.

President and Mrs. Cleveland will hold a public reception at the White House this evening from 9 to 11 o'clock. They will be assisted by the members of the cabinet and their families. A large number of young ladies have been invited behind the receiv-ing line.

EL PASO, Texas, February 13 .- It is practically certain now the fight arranged for tomorrow will be on Mexican soil somewhere. It will be a dash across the border and a run for home after the fight is over. If the Mexican troops can manage to reach the battle ground, the chances are that it will be more than a race. It will be a wild and tumultuous flight, with the chances against those who are unable to swim the Rio Grande. There are places where an agile man man may be able to jump across it, and, although nobody has ever done it, a terrified "sport" can do great things when

Large delegations are expected from the east before the start is made for the battle ground tomorrow. More than 1,500 visitors are here now. The number at the ring side will not greatly exceed 2,000, if it reaches

hat number. Many of the sports here are becoming anxious about the chances of seeing th big fight, and they last night declared their intention of watching the depots all of tonight to avoid being left. Besides the "sports" Gen. Mabery's rangers are carefully watching every train that pulls out with the intention of boarding it if they see any intention of pulling off the fight in Texas. Stuart has repeatedly assured the adjutant general that he has no intention whatever of pulling off the fight in Texas,
At 2:30 a.m. today the rangers discovered two cars loaded with what they thought

to be carnival paraphernalia attached to a Southern Pacific freight train just pulling out for the west. Capt. Hughes of the rangers ordered the train delayed until permission had been obtained for four of his men to accompany the cars to the state line. This was granted and three rangers rode away on the train.

It is stated at army headquarters that no application has been received for United States troops to prevent the Fitzsimmons. Maher fight, and that troops will not be or dered out in the absence of application from the proper authorities.

THE GOVERNOR WON. Opposed to Calling a Caucus at Annapolis.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. ANNAPOLIS, Md., February 13 .- The outcome of a fight between the republi-

can members of the general assembly and a little coterie of party leaders, headed by Gov. Lowndes and Speaker Mudd, over the proper time to hold the caucus for nomination of police commissioner for Baltimore, has aroused considerable attention today. A paper calling for a republican caucus to be held tenight was circulated early in the week and obtained some sixty signatures. The majority of the signers presumably favor the nomination of Mr. Daniel C. Heddinger of Baltimore for the short term. while the jarty leaders almost to a man advocate ex-Postmaster W. W. Johnson. The latter faction became alarmed at the strength developed by Mr. Heddinger, and they did all in their power to postpone the caucus until Monday night, by which time they believe that Mr. Johnson will have sufficient support to insure his nomination

for the short term. Speaker Mudd displayed great activity in attempting . to prevent tonight's caucus. He telegraphed for Senator-elect Wellington, who favors Johnson's nomination, and who was expected here this morning, but he failed to materialize, and then Mr. Hed-

caucus until next Tuesday night. The opposition of Gov. Lowndes and Speaker Mudd prevailed, and the followers of Mr. Heddinger were induced to agree to the

A bill was introduced in the house today to give the governor the appointment of three police commissioners for Baltimere, one of whom must be of the minority party. This bill provides for an entire reorganization of the police force of Baitimore on a non-partisan basis, and will come up as a special order on Monday

This bill was gotten up under the direct supervision of Gov. Lowndes and will re-ceive his active support. There is much opposition to it, however, among the city

representatives.

The governor has named the following for supervisors of election in Washington county: John H. Harp and S. Olin Houser, republicans, and George H. Hager, demo crat; for Hagerstown, Edward H. Mobley and Elias Cost, republicans, and Willim H. Hoffman, democrat; for minority super-

H. Hoffman, democrat; for minority supervisor, in Howard county, Edward A. Talbott, vice L. Kemp Duvall, declined.

Gov. Lowndes has named Col. L. A. Wilmer of Charles county as adjutant genera' to succeed Col. H. Kyd Douglas.

Col. Wilmer is an officer of the first regiment. M. N. G. ment, M. N. G. It was decided in the house today to

make Senator Bruce's civil service reform bill the special order of the day for next Wednesday. The advocates of the tried to have it made the special order for Tuesday, but only five votes were cast in favor of this effort.

ANOTHER COREAN REVOLT.

Premier and Seven Officials Said to Have Been Murdered.

YOKOHAMA, February 13 .-- Advices just received from Seoul, capital of Corea, say that an uprising took place there on Tuesday last, February 11, during which the premier and seven officials were murdered. The dispatches add that the king and crown prince have sought shelter in the Russian legation. Twi Won Kun is also there. It is stated that the king ordered the ministers to be put to death.

A force of 200 Russian sailors and marines

are now guarding the legation of that coun-

It is presumed that Twi Won Kun, referred to in the bulletin from Yokohama, should be Tai Wan Kun, the father of the King of

ANALOSTAN ISLAND.

Officials Said to Approve it for a Hospital Site. Building Inspector Brady and Health Of-

ficer Woodward of the committee appointed by the Commissioners to inspect Analostan Island with a view of determining its availability as a site for the contagious hospital made an inspection of the island today and expressed themselves as much pleased with the place. The only objection that they found to it was its inaccessibility, but they believe that this can be remedied by a small expenditure, which will throw a bridge from the property at the south end of the Aqueduct bridge over to the island. The report, however, will not be made to the Commissioners until after Capt. Fiethe other member of the committee, has had an opportunity of examining the property.

LIVED ON THE FAT OF THE LAND. John Harmens Found the Spoil Train Robbers.

SARCRAMENTO, Cal., February 13 .-John P. Harmens, fifty years of age, who by his own confession recovered over \$20,-000 that was hidden by robbers a year ago, is locked up in the jail, this city. For months he has been living in San Francisco on the fat of the land from the proceeds of the money taken from the Overland express near Sacramento, by Jack Brady and Browning a year ago. The prisoner has turned over to the police \$2,000 which he had in the German Savings Bank in San had in the German Savings Bank in San Francisco; \$5,900 in securities, a diamond ring and a diamond collar button. Har-mens found the money hidden under a clump of bushes, near Sacramento, where the robbers who held up the train had buried it.

It is known that the robbers obtained over \$50,000 from Wells, Fargo & Co., but Harmens did not find all of the plunder. He says he obtained only \$20,000.

ris, at the District fail tomorrow, to attend between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., TROOPS ON THE ALERT during which hours the sentence of the court requires the man to be hanged. No invitations have been issued, and none will be, it is said, the warden simply furnishing the few witnesses he has selected with his card.

To a Star reporter the warden stated that he had not yet been informed by the President as to what action he had taken in the matter of the petitions presented for a commutation of the death sentence. Harris, he explained, is displaying a wonderful amount of nerve, and is fully resigned to his fate, having apparently lost all hope of executive This morning the wife and mother of the

condemned man paid him a last visit. The interview was a brief one, and while the women wept and sobbed, Harris bore up bravely under the trying ordeal, calmly assuring them that they should not trouble themselves about him. For, as he hopefully explained, he felt that God has forgiven him, and that he will pass from a world of sorrow and trouble to one of eternal joy and peace.

As stated in yesterday's Star, all preparations for the execution are completed, and the sentence will be enforced by the death of Harris about 11:30 temorrow morning.

No Executive Action.

Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon no action had been taken by the President upon the petition for the commutation of the death sentence imposed upon Patsy Harris, whose execution at the District jail is set for tomorrow. The matter is before the President, however, and will be disposed of by tomorrow morning, in ample time for a change of sentence in case it is deemed ad-

PROTECTION OF GAME.

Measures Considered and Congressional Enactment Favored. CHICAGO, February 13 .- The third an-

nual meeting of the National Game, Bird supported above the opening level. The statement of earnings made by the former and Fish Protective Association was held at the Sherman House last night. Matters relating to the passage of better laws for the protection of game in various parts of the country were discussed. President M. R. Bortree in his annual report called attention to the need of such laws in Texas, especially where there are no game laws, and yet, on account of the yearly migration of birds, the state becomes a rich game pocket, and thousands of birds are slaughtered each year.

A letter was received from M. B. Davis, president of the Game Club of Waco, Texas, calling upon the association to aid the citizens of that state in securing the passage of suitable laws to restrain the wholesale destruction of both song and game birds by hunters. The attention of the members was also called to the defective laws of some of the eastern states, which discriminated against some western states, and render their game laws ineffective by allowing the shipment of game into eastern states from the west.

J. S. Baird, the attorney of the associa-

tion, has drafted a bill which is intended to amend the interstate commerce act so as to regulate the traffic in wild game, making it unlawful for any railroad or other company to receive for shipment any sort of game from any place of the Unit o a point outside of the United States unless the same be conspicuously labeled "wild game," with kind and quality of such names given in full, the penalty for diso-beying of the law to be the same as for the other parts of the interstate commerce

law, viz., a fine from \$100 to \$1.000.

Copies of this bill were ordered printed by the association, to be used in securing the adoption of the said law by Congress. The other matters discussed by the association were the formation of a closer federation of all the western states as and all the eastern states as a third, all to be centralized in the national association, which could carry out such measures as should advance the interests and objects of of these different sections and unite all in

one combine to increase the game.

After the reports of the various officers and other matters were discussed the fol-lowing officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, M. R. Bortree, Chicago; first vice president, J. P. Barnum, Prairie Du Chien, Wis.; second vice president, L. K. Bartram, Dexter, Ohio; secretary, H. L. Lakey, Chicago; treasurer, W. H. Thompson, Wisconsin.

BAT SHEA'S FUNERAL.

It Was Made a Great Thing of by Friends of the Family. TROY, N. Y., February 13 .- The "Bat"

Shea funeral is being made the occasion of a great demonstration of sympathy with the family of Shea. Until midnight there was a constant stream of people passing through the parlor in which the body of Shea lay encoffined. The employes of the shirt, collar and cuff factories sent a number of floral tributes. The most pretentious was a "gates ajar," bearing the inscription,

At each of the shops funds have been subscribed for the purchase of flowers to be sent to the Shea house—\$300 at one, \$100 at another, \$50 at another, and smaller amounts at each of the others. This money will be used for the purchase

At the funeral this morning a vast concourse of people was present. Several vehicles were required to carry the flowers.

FORTY LIVES LOST.

Capsizing of a Steamer in the Brisbane River in Queensland. BRISBANE, Queensland, February 18 .-The Brisbane river at this point has been greatly swollen recently, owing to the floods.

While a small steamer today was crossing the river with about eighty passengers on board she was capsized, and only forty persons were saved. The capsized steamer was a ferry boat amed the Pearl. The current was exceedingly swift at the time of the accident, and

the river banks and Victoria bridge were Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, February 13.—Flour firm, unchanged—recelpts, 9,746 barrels; shipments, 2,695 barrels; sales, 159 barrels. Wheat firm—spot and month, 74a744; May, 73a73½—recelpts, 925 bushels; stock, 138,216 bushels—southern wheat by sample, 75a76; do. cn grade, 72a75. Corn firm—spot and month, 33¼a333; March, 33½a33%; April, 34a 244; May, 35½a35½; steamer mixed, 32a32½—recelpts, 51,766 bushels; steamer mixed, 32a32½—recelpts, 51,766 bushels; steamer mixed, 32a32½—recelpts, 51,766 bushels; sales, 25,090 bushels; stock, 1,562,593 bushels; sales, 25,090 bushels; stock, 15a25½,335½ oats firmer—No. 2 white western, 19a294½; No. 2 mixed do., 26a26½—stock, 56,338 bushels. Ray err mixed do., 26a26½—stock, 56,338 bushels. Ray err mixed do., 26a26½—stock, 56,338 bushels. Ray err firm—No. 2, 44a45 nearby; 47a48 western—recelpts, 3,077 bushels; stock, 92,370 bushels. Hay very quiet—choice timothy, \$16.90 asked. Grain freights weak—steam to Livetpool per bushel, 3d. March; Cork for orders per quarter, 2s,9d.a2s,10½d. February. Sugar firm, unchanged. Butter steady—fancy creamery, 19a20; do. imitation, 16a17; do. indie, 14; good ladie, 12a13; store packed, 8a10. Eggs steady—fresh, 14; cold storage and limed, 8. Cheese steady, unchanged. Whisky unchanged.

Grain and Cotton Markets. Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., 1421 F street, members New York stock exchange ondents Messrs. Ladenburg, Thal-

nann & Co., New York.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. NEW YORK, February 13 .- A strong

London market, attributed to the probable amicable settlement of the Venezuela controversy, had a beneficial influence on local values this morning. The volume of business was small and trading in the main professional. The street has apparently digested the securities marketed earlier in the week, and confidence in higher prices is again clearly marked. The absence of any significant outside demand is the one conspicuous reactionary element in the present situation, the public being unwilling to assume speculative risks at this level.

The market for sterling exchange was reported to be firm at a 1/4 per cent advance from the recent low level. There being no outgoing steamer until Saturday, transactions in fereign financial accommodations were naturally limited. The absence of any large amounts of bankers' drawings would indicate that no unlooked-for shipments are probable. Money rates are practically upon a satisfactory basis, and show no disposition to become embarrassing to borrowers. The recent selling movement in Missouri

Pacific was resumed by the interests identified with the original decline. St. Paul and Burlington were in good demand throughout the day, the advance in the former being practically without oppo-sition, while the latter moved up only after the absorption of short sales. The pessi-mistic element in Burlington has as yet been unsuccessful in influencing a general selling movement, and higher prices as a penalty for such failure seem to be among the reasonable probabilities. American To bacco and Sugar were the active transcription of the industrial group, and while reflecting some difference of opinion among traders as to their probable course, were well above the opening level. The

is relied upon to improve its price.

The trading during the late afternoon was moderately active though unchanged in character. The duliness of the morning having failed to force out any considerable amount of long stock traders bought back the securities sold earlier in the day. The more prominent features of this later move ment were identical with those previously

Washington advices relative to the revenue bill were almost unanimous in the opinion that the bill will pass the Senate in its original form. The length of time required for this purpose is involved in considerable owever, and both sides of the market are liable to be influenced by the varying fortunes of the measure prior to the final vote. All things considered, the action of the general market is decidedly en-couraging, and, barring some undesirable development in the arrangement of the final details of the government's bond

transaction, should continue to improve. The success of the bond sale cannot be of more than temporary benefit, unaided by increased revenues, however, and the de-feat of the pending revenue measure would be a most undesirable speculative argu-ment. Congress and the condition of the federal treasury will, therefore, furnish the bulk of all incentives immediately applica-ble to stock and bond transactions.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERICIAL.

The following are the opening, the highest and the lowest and the closing prices of the by Corson & Macartney, members New York stock exchange. Correspondents Messrs. Moore & Schley, No. 80 Broadway.

Open. High. Low. 1115 112 11135 100 10035 100 81 835 805 American Tobacco..... American Cotton Oil.... 83 Canada Pacific...... Chesapeake & Ohio..... 17% 17 Chicago Gas, Cfs..... 68% 77% . M. & St. Paul, Pfd ... 721 78% 127% Den. & R. Grande, Pfd. Dis. & Cattle Feeding .. 145 16% 49% 20 Lake Shore..... Louisville & Nashville... Louisville & Nashville... Long Island Traction... Metropolitan Traction... Manhattan Elevated... Michigan Central... 16% 51% 20% issouri Pacific..... National Lead Co. National Lead Co., Pfd.
U. S. Leather, Pfd.
New Jersey Central.
New York Central.
N Y. & N. Eng. Cfs.
N. Y. C. & St. Louis.
Northern Pacific. . 106 98 Northern Pacific. 4 Northern Pacific, Pfd .. 14% North American. 151/ Ont. & Western..... Pullman Pal. Car Co.... 1813/ Southern Rallway, Pfd. 1813/ Phila. Traction...... 703/ Phila. Traction..... Texas Pacific.
Tenn. Coal & Iron.....
Union Pacific.....
Wahash 8834 7 734 1834 19

....... Washington Stock Exchange. Sales regular call -12 o'clock m.—Columbia Rati-road 6s, \$500 at 1131/2. Ohio National Bank, 7 at 85. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone, 10 at 521/2.

Vabash.

Wabash, Pfd.... Wheeling & L. Erie, ... Wheeling & L. Erie, Pfd

Wisconsin Central.....

road 6s, \$500 at 113½. Ohio Nathonal Bank, 7 at 85. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone, 10 at 52½.

Government Bonds.—U. S. 4s, registered, 199½ bid, 110½ asked. U. S. 4s, coupon, 169½ bid, 111 asked. U. S. 4s, 1925, 116 bid, 117¼ asked. U. S. 4s, 1925, 116 bid, 117¼ asked. U. S. 5s, 1394, 112½ bid.

District of Columbia Bonds.—20-year fund 5s, 192 bid. -30-year fund 6s, gold, 108 bid. Water stock 7s, 1901, currency, 110 bid. Water stock 7s, 1901, currency, 110 bid. Water stock 7s, 1901, currency, 112 bid. 3.65s, funding, currency, 109½ bid. 110¾ asked. 3½s, registered, 2-10s, 100 bid. Miscellaneous Bonds.—Metropolitan Railroad 5s, 167 bid. Metropolitan Railroad conv. 6s, 112¼ bid. 113½ asked. Belt Railroad conv. 6s, 112½ bid. 113½ asked. Washington Gas Company 6s, series A, 109½ bid. Columbia Railroad 6s, 113½ bid, 113¾ asked. Washington Gas Company 6s, series B, 110½ bid. Washington Gas Company 6s, series B, 110½ bid. Washington Gas Company conv. 6s, 120 bid. 30 asked. U. S. Electric Light conv. 5s, 125 bid. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone 5s, 98 bid, 105 asked. American Security and Trust 5s, F. and A., 100 bid. Washington Market Company imp. 6s, 108 bid. Washington Market Company ext. 6s, 108 bid. National Bank Stocks.—Bank of Washington Saked. Chincolumbia, 25 bid. Capital, 115 bid. 99 asked. Secord and Trust, 118 bid. 125 asked. Washington Saked. Columbia, 25

Gas and Electric Light Stocks.—Washington 46 bid, 48 asked. Georgetown Gas, 45 bid. U Electric Light, 126 asked.
Insurance Stocks.—Firemen's, 30 bid. Frant 36 bid, 45 asked. Metropolitan, 70 bid, 85 as Corcoran, 50 bid. Potomae, 65 bid. Arlington, bid. German-American, 160 bid. National Ut 10 bid, 13 asked. Columbia, 11% bid, 13% as Riggs, 7% bid, 8% asked. People's, 5% bid asked. Lincoln, 7% bid, 8% asked. Commer 4% bid, 5% asked.
Title Insurance Stocks.—Real Estate Title, bid, 114 asked. Columbia Title, 6% bid, 7% as Washington Title, 7% bid. District Title, 8 bid asked.

Washington Title, 7½ bid. District Title, 8 tasked.

Telephone Stocks.—Pennsylvania, 38 bid, 50 Chesapeake and Potomac, 51 bid, 55 asked.
can Graphophone, 3½ bid, 4½ asked. Pnet Gun Carriage, 20 bid, 25 asked.

Miscellaneous Stocks.—Mergenthaler Linotyp bid, 245 asked. Lanston Monotype, 6½ bi asked. Washington Market, 13 bid. Great Ce, 120 bid, 130 asked. Norfolk and Washington Market, bid. Great Ce, 120 bid, 130 asked. Norfolk and Washington Market, 15 bid. Great Ce, 120 bid, 130 asked. Norfolk and Washington Market, 90 bid. Linoton Hall. 70 bid. 90